

NOTES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF MISCELLANEOUS CHALCID-
FLIES (HYMENOPTERA).

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The types of all the new forms described beneath have been deposited in the United States National Museum.

TUMIDISCAPUS OOPHAGUS, new species.

Female.—Length, 0.75 mm., excluding the ovipositor, which is extruded for a length equal to about half that of the abdomen. Scutum and scutellum with a narrow median sulcus.

Dull honey yellow, the wings a little yellowish under and across from the marginal vein, the abdomen black except the disk; ovipositor valves black. Body very finely scaly. Antennae dusky; pedicel twice longer than wide at apex, a little shorter than club 1; funicles 1-2 a little unequal, 2 quadrate, 1 a little shorter, 2 distinctly less than half the length of club 1, the latter two-thirds the length of the second club joint which is about thrice longer than wide. Fore wings finely ciliate, the six lines proximad of the hairless line of a size about three times that of the main ciliation. Middle tibial spur long, moderately slender. Antennae inserted at the mouth border. Mandibles tridentate. Hind wings with about nine lines of fine discal ciliation where widest. Scape slender.

The male is smaller and differs principally in having the pedicel shorter, the two funicle joints wider than long, the two club joints subequal, each over twice the length of the pedicel, which is much longer than the funicle. Male scape much dilated.

From many specimen of both sexes reared from eggs of *Oxya velox*, Coimbatore, Southern India, December 3, 1915 (Y. R. Row).

Types.—Cat. No. 20734, U.S.N.M., many females and a few males on two tags and a slide.

ABBELLA AMERICANA, new species.

Female.—Similar to *acuminata*, but the abdomen bears five complete cross stripes, of which the first two near the base are very narrow, the third and fourth are broadest, the third a little distad of middle;

5 just before apex. Also the substigmal spot is faintly complete, some of the lines of discal cilia regular and there is a short (but 2-3 setae) line of cilia leading back from the stigmal vein. Hind wings with only two lines of discal cilia, these cephalad. The male is similar, but the abdomen is more blunt at apex.

Many specimens reared from jassid eggs in *Elymus*, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 1911 (C. N. Ainslie).

Types.—Cat. No. 20727, U.S.N.M., two males, four females on a slide (with specimens of an *Oligosita*).

GONATOCERUS UTAHENSIS, new species.

Female.—Runs to *koebeleri* Perkins, but the forewings are uniformly infuscated except out from base widely (distal half or more), the coxae are black broadly at base, the scape so above and below, the pedicel is pale while funicle 2 is longest, somewhat longer than the pedicel, 3 slightly shorter, 1 equal to 4, 5, 7, or 8; 6 shortest, subglobular, half the length of 2.

Four females with the *Abbella*.

Types.—Cat. No. 20728, U.S.N.M., the specimens on two slides.

CIRROSPILUS OCELLATUS, new species.

Female.—Similar in stature to *flavicinctus*. Dark metallic green, the wings hyaline, the legs lemon yellow except the coxae, hind femur, and distal tarsal joint. Lateral margin of vertex against the eye broadly bright yellow, the coloring extending along the eye margin narrowly to the face and occiput; a triangle in middle of upper face, base against the vertex and a broad oblique mark nearly to apex of the head from each antennal fossa, pale yellow. Apex of hind femur yellow, also of pedicel beneath. Funicle 2 quadrate, a half shorter than 1, which is a little longer than the pedicel. Mandibles 5-dentate. Club with a terminal spine, its joints wider than long, the region as long as the funicle or longer. Thorax and abdomen scaly, the propodeum with a narrow median carina and no others, subglabrous, its very short neck also carinated.

One female, Algonquin, Illinois (W. A. Nason).

Type.—Cat. No. 20696, U.S.N.M., the female on a tag, the head and a hind leg on a slide.

Eulophus pictus Nees is a *Pseudiglyphomyia*, which is thus probably a synonym of *Cirrospilus*. This specimen, which is in the United States National Museum, however, does not agree with Nees' description.

EULOPHUS CALIFORNICUS, new species.

Female.—Length, 1 mm. Dark metallic purple, the tips of tibiae and the tarsi brown, the hind tibiae brown except for a broad cinctus between apex and middle. Forewings with a broad smoky band across

them from the whole of the marginal vein. Funicle 1 slender, twice longer than wide, a little longer than the pedicel; 2 and 3 quadrate, a little longer than any club joint; second ring-joint large, distinct, the first very thin; club with a short terminal nipple. Head, abdomen, and thorax finely scaly, the scutellum with the scaliness lined longitudinally. Parapsidal furrows a third complete. Axillae advanced. Propodeum with a delicate median carina and no others nor sulci, the spiracle minute, round, over its own diameter from cephalic margin. Abdomen with a very transverse petiole, depressed, wider than the thorax and a little longer. Stigmal and post-marginal veins subequal, long, half the length of the marginal, the latter shorter than the submarginal. (One wing with thickened venation.) Mandibles, 5-dentate.

A female in the United States National Museum from Los Angeles County, California, April 5, 1886 (Coquillett).

Type.—Cat. No. 20733, U.S.N.M., the female minutien-mounted, the head, wings, and hind legs on a slide.

CHRYSOPOPHAGUS KANSENSIS, new species.

Female.—Similar to *banksi* Howard, but differs in not having the legs uniformly concolorous, the hind tibiae being purple except at base, the hind femora purplish above, while the first and last pairs of coxae are silvery white. Moreover, the forewings are much more deeply infuscated (from base of marginal vein nearly to apex). From *amplicornis* Gahan in not having the abdomen purplish distad, its greater size, longer pedicel, and funicle 1.

One female on a slide, Manhattan, Kansas (C. N. Ainslie).

Type.—Cat. No. 20736, U.S.N.M., the above specimen.

APHELINOIDEA PLUTELLA Girault.

One female, swept from green oats, July 14, 1909, Cimarron, New Mexico (C. N. Ainslie).

TRICHOGRAMMA RETORRIDUM Girault.

A female, Springer, New Mexico, September 16, 1909, from eggs in *Elymus canadensis* (C. N. Ainslie).

SYMPIESIS SUBSTIGMATUS, new species.

Female.—Similar to *stigmatum* but differing in that the abdomen is not longer than usual, the base above is as broadly metallic as the apex (venter entirely yellowish except distal fourth), and the median stripe of the abdomen sends off two faint cross-stripes from nodular swellings, the two stripes dividing the orange space equally, or nearly, into three areas; also the substigmal spot is faint, not jet, the scape is not wholly metallic but white along its ventral edge; the lateral margins of the abdomen are not metallic and there is no lateral carina

on the propodeum. Mandibles 6-dentate. Propodeum as in *Notanisomorpha*.

One female, United States, June 24, 1883.

Type.—Cat. No. 20745, U.S.N.M., the female on a tag, a hind tibia, the head and forewing on slide.

THRIOCTENUS AMERICENSIS, new species.

Female.—Length, 0.75 mm. Club ovate, enlarged, distinctly 2-jointed and with a terminal spine; it resembles the club of the trichogrammatid genus *Tumidiclava*. Black, the wings subhyaline; a little less than the proximal half of the abdomen orange yellow; legs except coxae (rarely the femora at base) and the antennae pale, more or less suffused with dusky. Scape slender; pedicel two-thirds longer than wide at apex, longer than funicle 2; funicle joints narrower at base, 1 subquadrate, 2 twice the size of 1, a little longer than wide. Club longer than the funicle and much wider, divided a little before the middle; one minute ring-joint. Longest marginal cilia of the forewing a fourth the greatest wing width; hind wing nearly as wide across apex of venation as their caudal marginal fringes are long, ciliate discally. Abdomen subpetiolate, the ovipositor free, inserted at middle, their valves tipping apex. Scutellum rounded. Body scaly. Mandibles apparently absent or else very pale and edentate. Propodeum plane, the spiracle small, round.

From many females on a slide, Salt Lake City, Utah, swept from alfalfa July 12, 1912 (C. N. Ainslie).

Types.—Cat. No. 20729, U.S.N.M., the above females.

As in the genotype of *Paromphale*, one female bore in one antenna but a single funicle joint which from its length was obviously made up of the two united. This species differs from the description of *Paromphale* in lacking one ring-joint and dentate mandibles; moreover, the antennae are clothed but sparsely with very minute setae, not long hairs. Otherwise, it agrees with that description. The genus is unstable, the antennae apparently now undergoing reduction. The two funicle and club joints and the long postmarginal vein characterize it. It is an Omphaline.

CHEILONEURUS DACTYLOPII Howard.

This is a species of *Achrysopophagus* Girault.

CHEILONEURUS AMPLICORNIS Gahan.

This is a *Chrysopophagus*, as is also *lineaticapus* Gahan, though in the latter the head is shorter from cephalic aspect.

SYMPIESIS ANCYLAE, new species.

Female.—Similar to *guttatipennis*, but the forewing is more or less stained (quite a large cloud, faint) under the apex of the submarginal vein, the tibiae and knees are brownish, the abdomen is reddish yel-

low except across base and apex rather narrowly (apex more broadly), the lateral margins very narrowly and a broad median stripe, which is conical from apex and does not quite reach base and whose margins are wavy; otherwise the same but there is a delicate median carina on the propodeum (absent in the other). Mandibles 6-dentate.

Two females reared from *Ancybis*, new species, Whitesboro, New Jersey, July 20, 1916 (H. B. Scammell).

Types.—Cat. No. 20746, U.S.N.M., the females on tags, a head and forewing on a slide.

ASTICHUS BIMACULATIPENNIS Girault.

Belongs to *Sympiesis* and is very close to *bimaculatus* Crawford. It differs in having the scape, cephalic tibiae, and distal halves of the other tibiae dark reddish instead of white, and the distal spot on the forewing (the substigmal) is blacker and twice larger; moreover, there is but one lateral carina on the propodeum. The antenna in *bimaculatipennis* as in the other species. Mandibles 6-dentate. Type examined (by courtesy of Dr. S. A. Forbes).

TRYDYMUS AUREIPES, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.80 mm.

Resembles *poloni*, but the abdomen is not longer than the thorax, the legs are entirely golden yellow; the clypeus is similarly produced, but also has a slight, shallow median concavity; the antennae are all yellow except the pedicel above (except at apex) and the dorsal aspect of the first two or three funicle joints (darkened); the cheeks are a half shorter (not a fifth the length of the eyes), the antennae are a little above the ventral ends of the eyes, the meson of the propodeum is longitudinally rugulose, the cephalic foveae therefore absent or obliterated, the spiracle oblong and cephalad.

Described from two females, Jacksonville, Florida (Ashmead).

Types.—Cat. No. 20421, U.S.N.M., the specimens on two tags with the types of the next species, a forewing on a slide with the same of the next species, and a head and the caudal legs of the next species.

TRYDYMUS BIGUTTATIPENNIS, new species.

Female.—In habitus very similar to the preceding, but the cheeks are of normal length (half or more of the length of the eyes, the antennae a little below the middle of the face), the postmarginal vein is only slightly longer than the stigmal, in the forewing there is distinct fuscous stain surrounding the whole stigmal vein; an obscure stain (larger) at disto-caudal margin, and a second distinct one (longer than wide) from the base of the marginal vein (the latter over

twice the length of the stigmal); funicle 5 is a little longer than wide, a half longer than wide, and the distal half of the caudal tibia is sub-metallic. Spiracle round, at cephalic margin.

From two females mounted with *aureipes*.

Types.—Cat. No. 20422, U.S.N.M., two females on tags and a slide as noted above.

TRYDYMUS APHIDIS, new species.

Female.—Like *robiniaecola* Ashmead, but the propodeum is shorter, and subglabrous, the caudal tibiae have the distal half white (not the tip only), bearing a rather narrow cinctus near middle, the abdomen slender and cylindrical while the male has the legs all pale except the coxae (colored like the female in the other species, except the tibiae). Mandibles 4-dentate. Propodeum with an oblique, longer than wide fovea at apex (caudad) near the meson.

From one male, three females reared from *Lasioptera vitis*, July 1887, New York (Lintner).

Types.—Cat. No. 20420, U.S.N.M., a pair on tags, a female head and caudal legs on a slide.